Review Guide—chapter 18 and related handouts, powerpoints

England

Mary Tudor- Henry 8th oldest daughter, Catherine (of Spain)’s daughter, Roman Catholic, ruled England 1553-1558, Called Bloody Mary for killing so many Protestants, tried to restore Roman Catholicism. Her husband was Philip (Charles V) son (spain)

Mary Queen of Scots- Elizabeth’s cousin. Driven out of Scotland due to her faith and a scandal, she received refuge from Elizabeth. However she conspired w/Spain to undermine her, was caught and executed

Elizabeth Tudor- The Virgin Queen, 1558-1603, Anne and Henry 8ths daughter. She was Protestant and following Edward and Mary Tudor’s respective deaths became Queen of England (Act of Succession) she sought a moderate course using a Protestant Prayer Book but Catholic like service. She sabotaged Spain through her “sea dogs”, secretly helped Dutch Protestants fighting Spain for independence and ultimately was the head of State when England defeated the Spanish Armada in 1588. She also helped support the economy through joint stock companies

Aid to the Netherlands (William of Orange)- England Supported the Dutch- the last outpost of Protestantism in continental Europe at one point. Dutch had rebelled against Spanish oppression

Act of Uniformity- Elizabeth resolved differences in the “common” prayer book. Made and enforced one Church in England—CATHOLICISM NOT ALLOWED.

Act of Supremacy- Reasserted that the Church of England was the “English” denomination of Christianity and that the Queen or head of state was the leader of the Religion

Sea Dogs- Privateers on the high seas who often raided Spanish galleons

William Shakespeare- Bard/Poet, his tragedies such as Hamlet, Romeo and Juliet et al are well known

Globe Theatre- Theatre were Shakespeare’s plays were staged

Life in London 1600/1700 (describe)- Lots of crime, stench, markets, globe theatre.

Puritanism- English Protestants who thought the English/Anglican church was too Catholic like and wanted an English Church that was more Calvinistic in tone

Stuart Family- Mary Queen of Scots family. When Elizabeth dies without an heir the Tudor dynasty dies out and the Stuart Family (related thru Henry VII) becomes the next dynasty. They’ll rule from 1603 to the early 1700s.

Age of Divine Rule- 17th Century is often deemed the period of Divine Rule, where monarchs truly believed God had selected them to rule and therefore they only had to answer to God. They also accepted Divine Rule as a unique responsibility

James I- First Stuart, he fought w/Parliament, spent a lot and attempted to avoid them at all costs. The bible that he had experts compile became the leading Protestant Bible for centuries (King James Bible). He was Anglican and allowed the Puritans back in (they later went to the New World) but also supported a more Catholic like approach to the Sabbath (Book of Sports)

King James Bible- Leading English translation of the Bible)

King James on Sports, the Sabbath and Religion? Why didn’t the Puritans like him-see above- King James alienated Puritans by not making the Sabbath solely a day of religious observance

Charles I- Fought w/Parliament, came to an agreement giving Parliament more power. The got rid of Parliament fo 11 years until he needed them again for $ after Scots rebelled against the selection of an ardent Anglican who was Catholic like.

Henrietta (Charles I’s wife)- how did her national origin and religion cause Charles problems? Daughter of Henry IV of France, France was a rival of England and Henrietta was Catholic and allowed to follow her faith.

Petition of Right (and dissolving of Parliament). Major Agreement btw Parliament and Charles providing Parliament with some guarantees such as no quartering of troops, no standing armies in peacetime, no taxation without representation. Some of these became the cornerstone of our Constitution. Charles signed the agreement but managed to avoid it by simply dissolving Parliament and not having them meet.

Archbishop William Laud- named by Charles I, Laud supported more “Catholic” like rituals in the Church and tried to force them on the Scots (Presbyterians)

Scottish Revolt- Reaction of to Charles’ selection of William Laud led to a Scottish/Presbyterian revolt that ultimately required Charles to raise an army

Parliament- Charles need Parliament to raise $ for an army thus after a 11 yr absence, Parliament was recalled. This opened the door to Puritan objections against Charles.

Popery- complaints by Puritans against “catholic” like religious services etc…

Oliver Cromwell- Puritan and Parliamentarian. He led the revolt against Charles I, was successful and became lord protector of England (he gave himself the title). As a leader he also rebuffed Parliament. He led England from 1649 to his death in 1658 as a military dictator. He enforced a Puritan lifestyle while at the same time being relatively tolerant of allowing people to worship in their own way.

New Model Army. Cromwell’s army. They were funded by Parliament (which held the purse strings)

Cavaliers- Nobles and other warriors who supported King Charles

Roundheads- Cromwell’s troops

Battle of Nasby (1846) Critical Battle that Cromwell won over Charles- Charles was captured

Leviathan, Thomas Hobbes, Nature of People, Social Contract, Absolute Rule

Hobbes argued in his book Leviathan that people are nasty and brutish and life is short. He argued that leaders get their power from the people not God but also argued that leaders need to be absolute rulers since people are so selfish and gready

Interregnum – Rule of Oliver Cromwell –Describe- life in England during Cromwell’s rule. While relatively religiously tolerant, Cromwell enforced a strict Calvinist/Puritan lifestyle. Honoring the Sabbath- ie. No sports or play. No dancing and limited music etc…

Restorations- Charles II (why and where was Charles during the Oliver Cromwell rule period- What was Charles II religion? Charles was Anglican but had secret Catholic leanings. He was greatly influenced by the French King with whom they lived, Louis XIV

Life in England during Charles II’s reign- Life began to allow entertainment again and London returned as a bustling city with plays, music etc…

James II (relationship w/Charles II) –city named after him?- who owned it before England? James was the Duke of York. The City of New Amsterdam was captured by the English and named in his honor. He was Charles II brother and rose to the throne upon Charles’ death. James became Catholic. When he took the throne his daughter Mary was heir to the throne but a 2nd marriage produced a new “Catholic” son- which spelled trouble for him and England since Parliament would not accept a Catholic dynasty.

Whigs/Tories- the two political parties that formed, the Tories favored trying to work w/James while the Whigs did not. Eventually they united

Parliament and James II. Parliament pushed James II from the throne and invited William and Mary to be the new leaders. William and Mary though became limited monarchs since the English declaration of rights was passed empowering Parliament and protecting them from arbitrary rule.

John Locke- Social contract, philosophy on government, England Declaration of Rights. His ideas became the foundation for Thomas Jefferson’s Declaration of Independence and our Constitution

John Locke was a Parliamentarian who wrote the English Declaration of Rights. He argued for a limited monarchy and maintained that government should be present to protect life, liberty and property but no more.

William III of Orange and Mary- Limits on their rule. Accepted the throne of England but on Parliaments terms which included that Parliament had a right to meet as well as several other protections of Parliaments rights

Glorious Revolutions. The exile of James II and ascendancy of William and Mary is often called the Glorious Revolution since it was relatively bloodless (except in Ireland)

New Rules- England Declaration of Rights- ideas/rights present that are similar to the US. No taxation without representation. The right to not be arrested while in Parliament. The right to complete free speech while in Parliament. Parliament’s right to meet on a regular basis regardless of the King’s wishes.

Limited Monarchy- King that must answer to Parliament and who’s ministers likewise are answerable to Parliament

End of Divine Rule- Consistent with both Hobbes and Locke’s ideas, Kings and Queens could no longer simply claim and rely upon Divine Right as the source of their power but were now answerable to at least Parliament if not the people.

**Spain (chapter 17-1 and 17-2) powerpoints**

Charles V- Leader of Spain, he was also the Holy Roman Emperor and inherited the Habsburg throne. At his height he held one of the largest land masses in world history.

Charles the V’s concerns- Ottomans, Protestantism, French. Charles had lots of enemies including the powerful Ottoman Empire which he fought and lost to in central Europe. The Lutherans whom he fought with and eventually dealt with (Peace of Augsberg) and the French whom he was fighting in Italy

Homogenization of Spain (look up Homogenous) and the Inquisition. Charles and his ancestors (Isabella and Ferdinand) sought to keep Spain 100% Catholic and through the inquisition tried to ensure that no one who was Catholic (which was everyone) was towing the line on the faith,. The inquisition drove even those that were previously Muslim or Jewish to leave Spain- causing a significant brain drain

Philip II – Spanish Habsburg. Charles V retired and gave his son ½ his empire. Philip II was an active King who was an ardent Catholic and fought for Catholicism and Spain against the Dutch and to some degree England (Spanish Armada) he lost both. He managed a major win over the Ottomans.

Spanish Golden Age- Spain experienced a golden age in the 16th century primarily due to its riches from the New World. One of the most famous writers of the period was Cervantes who wrote Don Quixote and the artist El Greco. Spain’s wealth ultimately undermined it.

Spanish Armada (1588)- Philips naval battle against England. The largest naval group up until World War II. Bad weather and earlier skirmishes caused Spain to have a huge loss

Battle of Lepanto (1572). Philip’s victory over the Ottomans

Issues w/Netherlands- causes to the Dutch Revolt. Most Dutch had chosen to follow the Calvinist form of Christianity which upset Philip.

Religiosity in Spain- see Inquisition above

Religion of the Netherlands- other causes of Spanish/Dutch rift. Spain and Holland were linked because of a Spanish Habsburg marriage. The Netherlands which was quite wealthy resented being ruled from Spain

Inflation, Gold and the Spanish Colonies. An influx of gold and silver undermined the Spanish currency

Other reasons for Spain’s decline in the 17th Century. Lack of a strong business class. The inquisition and a powerful and reactionary Catholic Church slowed business down

**Baroque Art- general style and purpose (contrast w/Protestant Art). Baroque art is very ornate and often filled with gold and bright colors, it is emotionally powerful. Protestant Art, especially Dutch Protestant art was often much more simple and less elaborate. Dutch art often included everyday scenes.**

**Netherlands- Powerpoints and handouts**

**How did the Netherlands and Spain end up as one Empire in the early 1500s? Habsburg Marriage. Isabella and Ferdinand’s daughter Joanna married a Habsburg**

William of Orange (the 1st). Leader of the revolt against Spain in the 16th century

Causes for Dutch Independence . Religious freedom and less control by Spain of the Netherland’s financial interests

Causes for Dutch Golden Age (what helped the Dutch be so successful? Other than Joint Stock Companies- ). A strong merchant class that included a diverse group of people that included ex Spanish Jews. Calvinism also demanded literacy and so the population was quite literate. New economic innovations such as the Bank of Amsterdam and a stock exchange furthered business interests. The Dutch also had developed new ships

Joint Stock Companies- how do they differ from other businesses? A Joint Stock Company is its own “being” . The shareholders hire managers, they don’t run it themselves. They can amass larger amounts of money which are often necessary for bigger operations.

Benefits of Incorporation. Spreading risk and limiting liability

What does a share of stock represent? A percent of ownership

Capitalism- what is it? The ability to take stored $ and reinvest it to make more money

What religious denomination does the color Orange represent? Protestantism

Mercantile Exchange? A place where goods and stocks are sold